

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

March 23, 1862.

The steamers, the river, reports that the

enemy are at Old River Lake, six miles from Tippecanoe

and are building rafts, hoping to be able to put a body of

infantry on the east side of the river.

The enemy shelled Island No. 10 on yesterday, but no

damage was done. They never stay long within range of

our guns.

They hope to pass Island No. 10 some day.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23, 1862.

Resolutions have passed the House of Representatives,

directing the Secretary of War to pay out of the contingent

fund, money for the aid and relief of the Confederate sol-

diers now in the hands of the enemy.

TROOPS IN HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 23, 1862.

Twenty transport steamers entered the Roads last evening,

all excepting one painted white, and crowded with

troops. They apparently came across the Bay from the

mouth of the Eastern river, supposed to reinforce Burn-

side or attack Magruder.

Between ninety and one hundred steamers and sailing

vessels were in the Roads yesterday.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.—BURNSIDE'S OPERA-

TIONS.—A BATTLE EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24, 1862.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution

declaring all officers, whether holding State or Con-

federate Commissions, ineligible to seats as Congressmen,

and must either resign their commissions or their seats.

The Yankies are landing wagons, baggage trains, &c., at

Newbern.

Decisive battles are expected at Kinston, North Carolina

and at Suffolk, Va., in a few days.

The Yankies are said to be going back to Winchester

and Gen. Jackson is pursuing them.

Twenty-five Yankee steamers, with troops on board, are

in Hampton Roads, approaching from the Maryland side

of the bay.

One hundred sailing vessels and steamers are reported in

the Roads, supposed to reinforce Burnside or attack Ma-

gruder.

NORTHERN NEWS VIA NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., March 24, 1862.

Northern papers of the 22d instant have been received by

the Day Book.

It is stated at the North that Mr. Yancy has certainly

been captured off Key West by the Water Witch, but de-

paches from Nashville announce his arrival at New Orleans.

It is rumored that the rebels at Island No. 10 have been

seriously damaged by the fire from the Federal mortars,

and are preparing to evacuate the Island.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The tax bill still drifts

along slowly. The whiskey inspection has kept the

House occupied all day. It is supposed that the bill

will be crowded through the House in three weeks.

G. N. Fremont leaves for a new department to-day.

The steamer Itasca is to be iron clad.

There is nothing official from the West. Senator Wade's

friends are confident of his election.

Information has been received that large quantities of

cotton have been taken through Texas into Mexico, and

thence to Europe.

Mr. Yancy has made a speech at New Orleans, avowing

that the rebels need expect no help from England or France,

and he urges retaliation by stopping the cultivation of cot-

ton.

A dispatch from Chicago states that Jeff. Thompson was

murdered on Cape Girardeau, and pressing men and horses

into the rebel service. He has had a skinning, and sev-

eral were killed and wounded on both sides.

New York, March 21.—U. S. S. 181, 91 & 94. Sal-

vador at former prices.

The name of Fort Calhoun is to be changed to Fort Wool.

Gen. Wood has established a censorship over the press in

his division.

A large number of troops were landed at Fortress Monroe

and Camp Hamilton on yesterday and to-day.

There was great activity at Old Point.

Advices have been received here from Newbern which

state that four hundred Confederates were killed and fifteen

hundred Yankies in the recent battle. The Rebels raised

a white flag twice during the battle, and had ceased firing

when the Confederates fell back. They were prevented

from seeing the flag by the smoke.

Northern accounts say that the Confederates had thirteen

thousand men in the field, and that it was a hard fight. The

Yankies suffered severely, and lost many of their best offi-

cers. Five hundred Confederate prisoners were taken, fifty

pieces of cannon, and large quantities of arms and ammu-

nition.

The Federal troops at Newbern are in good quarters.

The rebels fired the town and rail road bridge. One hun-

dered of the old wharf population remained in town, and

there were no tidings of the frigate Vermont.

It is positively ascertained in the Baltimore and Northern

papers, that Capt. Buchanan died on Saturday last, but the

honored hero of Newport News is recovering.

ISLAND NO. 10, March 20.—There was cannonading from

the mortar boats all day Wednesday, doing much damage

to the rebels. The supposed evacuating of the Island

doubtful, as the fire was returned vigorously from the Con-

federate batteries.

DEATH OF THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED

PRESS.

Wm. H. Pittelard, Agent of the Associated Press, died

last night, after a brief illness. His remains will be

sent to Augusta this evening.

THE FEDERAL STEAMER NEW LONDON SUNK.—THE

FEDERALS MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF DECA-

TUR, ALA.—THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO.

10 STILL GOING ON.

MOBILE, March 25, 1862.

A dispatch from Bay St. Louis, 23rd inst., says that the

Confederate steamers Oregon and Pamlico were sunk by the

new gunboat coming to the aid of the New London.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, from

Memphis, states that the enemy are moving cautiously to-

wards Deatur. One column is moving Southward from

Columbia, and another is moving across the Tennessee river

from the direction of Corinth. It is believed their purpose

is to unite their two main columns at some point on the

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Deatur.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from

Memphis, states that the bombardment at Island No. 10

continued yesterday day and night. The main attack is

directed against Rucker's battery. The Confederates are

at work kee-deep in water, and are displaying great valor.

The loss on our side is slight. Two of the enemy's gun-

boats have certainly been sunk.

The enemy are moving down on the West side of the river

through swamps and the back-water in dug-outs. They

have four saw mills at work making lumber to build boats.

The island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Con-

federates are in good spirits.

HEAD QUARTERS 18th N. C. F.,

March 22, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few days ago I mentioned to the

Associate Editor in what way there might be a saving

of arms to the State and Confederacy. In your paper

of the 21st I see an article taken from the Richmond

press giving the opinion expressed to the Associate

Editor of the ten per cent. allowed by the author of the

article referred to, I would supply the Sergeant with

the common rifles of the country (of which there are

a plenty) which would give fifty bayonets to each

regiment. There are at this time a hundred muskets

in the county of New Hanover; if they were gathered

up and put into the hands of the soldiers of the Calo-

umet district, and New York of Upper Back River, they

would be bayoneted and otherwise fitted up in an in-

credibly short time.

Whether you publish this letter or not I am in hopes

A Speech from Mr. Yancy.

Hon. W. L. Yancy, who has recently returned from

his unsuccessful mission abroad, made a short speech

last Thursday night at the St. Charles Hotel, New

Orleans. We copy from the Delta the following sketch of

his remarks:

It was one year, lacking two days, since he had quit

our shores, and was glad to stand on his country.

He came back convinced that we had no

friends in Europe, that we must fight the battle alone,

and rely only on our own arms. (Applause.) They

looked coldly on the South because of its slavery insti-

tution. There was not a country in Europe who sym-

pathized with us. Even the great principles of our revo-

lution were understood as a slur, not a strength, by

the Northerners, who have never been able to seize the

true spirit of our institutions. With the North, Europe

believed in the unqualified supremacy of

government, not understanding that government is

made for the people. They have, therefore, no

friendship for, nor sympathy with, us; neither have

they, however, for the North. They regard the

North as a separate, independent, and powerful

entity. They do not believe a word said by the press, the

Cabinet, or the President. Europeans are pre-

judiced against slavery, but they do not wish to deprive

men of their property without honestly paying for it;

they have no idea of cutting the chains of bondage with

a lawless sword. They discovered the Northern motive

in this war to be political, not moral, and they

principally sought to bring about a determination to rule

Having, therefore, no sympathy for us, and turning with

honest contempt from the hypocritical Yankies, they

would look with positive indifference on the contest

for their own interests involved. They desire to cripple

a dangerous rival. This country was getting too

vigorous, and they are determined that it shall re-

main separate. They would never allow the

South to be subjugated, and would interfere to prevent

such a result, but that they feel certain it cannot be

accomplished. They know and say the South will be free.

In the meantime, they wish to see the war drag on until

each side is thoroughly exhausted and overwhelmed with

debt which will crush its energies for years, and if pos-

sible, to force it to come to terms. To further this policy they

ignore the well established fact that the blockade has been

run at least a thousand times. They set aside, practi-

cally as against us, the plainest behests of the European

tribe which fixes the law of blockade. They are de-

termined, in the face of all law, of all equity, of all hu-

manity, not to recognize us until the last possible mo-

ment, and will not see us until they see our blood-re-

eking sword stretched over a conquered and prostrate Na-

tion. As to the blockade, said Mr. Yancy, I don't know

that we should want it raised. If it continued six

months longer, he would not, on any consideration, con-

sider such a misfortune as that it should be raised. If

our internal energies will have been developed, our

manufactures established, and he had such confidence in

the ingenuity and enterprise of our people as to believe

them capable of attaining within themselves, all neces-

sary ends. As to luxuries, indulgence in them was not

become a struggle. (Emphasis.) Yankies cannot

be made to understand the forcible raising of the block-

ade. In the first place, when the blockade commenced

to take effect, immense stocks of cotton were in the

hands of the wealthiest manufacturers. Those men had

the ear of Government, and it was decidedly to their

interest that the blockade should continue until their

stock on hand was sold at a profit. It was not until

at least a month ago that they were willing to listen to

the blockade, and it was a month ago that they were

in a position to take effect, immense stocks of cotton were in the

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